

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 156

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HISCOMB DEODON

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—THE LADY OF LYONS. Matinee at 2.

WATERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—BULLDOG OF LION.—THE TWO GINGHOS. Matinee at 2.

HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK SHEPPARD ON HONORABLE.—THREE FAST MEN.—NEW YORK FIREMAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR EXTRA-VAGANZA OF SIBBOLD THE SAILOR. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 25th street.—PATRIE. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—HAROLD BLUNT. Matinee at 2.—PERICHOLE.

WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—CHERIE. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROMEO JAFFIER. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LITTLE OF LION. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES. Matinee at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 5th and 6th sts.—POULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE UNBROKEN BLOODED.

BRITANNIA'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—LITHOGRAPHS. Matinee at 2.

TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 29 Bowery.—COMIC VOICINGS, STUNNING MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

HOLMES'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOLMES'S MINSTRELS.—THE GILBERT FAMILY. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE of THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated June 4. The London press has again taken up the Alabama question. Lord Brougham, formerly Secretary of War, died on the 3d, aged eighty-three. Fears are entertained that the steamer United Kingdom, that left this port on April 17, has met with some disaster, as she has not been heard of.

A large meeting of Orangemen has taken place in Dublin for the purpose of protesting against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The envoy sent by France to Mexico has instructions not to hold intercourse with the Mexican government.

St. Domingo.

We have dates from St. Domingo to the 5th. Cabral was still on the frontier, but there is no material change in the situation. President Baz has sent a commission to Europe to see if he can negotiate a loan there. Much disappointment was experienced at the adjournment of Congress at Washington without inviting the Dominican republic to come into the Union.

Haiti.

In late advices from Port au Prince it is rumored that Salnave, the President of Haiti, is making extensive preparations for the abdication of the government, and has a house ready for his reception at Turin Island, where he will be received and welcomed by Mme. Dupe, a widow lady of some wealth, to whom he is said to be engaged. The position of affairs in Haiti seems to justify the belief that Salnave is preparing for the worst. His money is falling him and the pieces are joining General Domingue in great numbers.

New Zealand.

Our Wellington letter is dated March 23. To Kooti, the leader of the Han Higns, is not dead, as reported, but is gathering his followers together again for a renewal of war on the settlers. On the west coast a party of Maoris had massacred all the members of the little settlement at White Cliffs. Among those murdered was Mr. John Whiteley, an old missionary, who had for a long time exercised a controlling influence over the tribes. It was so generally believed that the Fenians were in some manner in communication with the Maoris that they had been ordered away from the mines at Ohinemuri.

Miscellaneous.

Reverdy Johnson arrived at Baltimore on the steamer Ohio yesterday.

The President and family, with a number of Washington notabilities, visited Annapolis yesterday to attend the last day's examination of the naval cadets.

The Washington Bricklayers' Union have ordered a strike of the bricklayers at the Navy Yard unless two colored workmen there employed be dismissed.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly on Thursday night, Monday was proposed as the day for discussing Mr. Murray's annexation resolution. The Attorney General desired to have it postponed until next session, as he said he intended to propose further constitutional measures to get out of the Union, and in the meanwhile it would be wrong to take any revolutionary steps. The original resolution will, however, be moved on Monday. In Ottawa yesterday it was announced that the Newfoundland delegates had accepted the terms proposed for joining the Union, and the matter will be submitted to the people at the general election next fall.

The steamer Moro Castle reports that on her last trip to Havana she was fired at by a Spanish war steamer off Cardenas. She continued on her course, being overhauled, and was chased for an hour by the Spaniard.

A volcano in active eruption has been observed on one of the islands recently discovered in the Pacific ocean, and known as Smith's Island. The roaring of the internal fires is said to be fearful, and a dense mass of smoke and steam is continually ascending from the island.

Within a few days about 20,000 fur seal skins, valued at half a million dollars, have been received at San Francisco.

A party of gentlemen, among whom was H. C. Fiske, Superintendent of the Erie Railway, were robbed of their money and valuables while bathing at the Buffalo Water Cure Establishment yesterday. One of the victims was relieved of a certificate of deposit for \$20,000.

John Newman, Mary Newman and John Henderson were arrested in Buffalo yesterday, charged with robbing the American Express Company in Philadelphia. From letters found upon them it was discovered that the same parties had been plying their wiles, recently, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Baker and Thomas, two negroes, were executed at

Haiti, N. C., yesterday, for the murder of one Wade Ditcher a year ago. They were to have been hanged on Friday of last week, but were respited at the very last moment, the ropes being around their necks and the caps on. The Governor finally designated yesterday as the day, and saw no further reason to interfere. They both met death bravely.

William Allencomb was found guilty, in the Hudson City, N. J., Court of Sessions yesterday, of an outrage on a young girl, and was sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for ten years.

The City.

Moses E. Crasta, a well known politician, was brought before Commissioner Betts, charged with having fraudulently omitted to give a full statement of his debts in the schedules appended to his petition in bankruptcy, and with having committed willful and corrupt perjury in swearing that the schedules were correct. He was discharged on his own recognizance to appear for an examination on Monday next. It is claimed by Crasta that the charges are utterly groundless and can easily be shown to be so.

There will be music in the Park to-day if the afternoon is fine.

The waiters' strike still continues, the proprietors being apparently determined to resist. A committee of the Union was refused a conference with the keeper of the St. Nicholas yesterday, when they came, it was supposed, to offer a compromise. Most of the proprietors declare they will not receive society men back in their employ.

The stock market yesterday was again excited over the features of the present desperate struggle between the cliques. Gold was stronger, rising to 138 1/4 and closing finally at 138 1/2.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Sir W. Hill, of London, England; Chief Justice Doyle and Hamilton Easton, of Baltimore; E. D. Webster, Ex-Master of the Navy, of New York; Henry Kip, of Buffalo; J. M. Jaycox, of Syracuse; C. G. Potter, of Providence, and B. P. Hunt, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Rev. H. Storrs, of Hudson; Colonel F. Taylor, of the United States Army; E. A. Harbut, of Connecticut, and George D. Horton, of Saratoga Springs, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

H. D. Latin, of New York; D. S. McMe, A. H. Barclay and E. C. Catherwood, of San Francisco; G. O. Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, and J. R. McBride, of Idaho, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, and James Campbell, ex-Postmaster General, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Alabama Claims—Peace the Policy of General Grant, but What of Congress?

We have the news from England that the war panic created on that side of the water by Senator Sumner's trenchant American speech on the Alabama claims has subsided, and that Mr. Motley's pacific assurances at Liverpool have been followed by a great reaction.

He was expected as the messenger of war; he is recognized as the herald of peace. The transition, like that from night to morning under the Equator, has been so sudden and so complete that the oracles of the British press can hardly realize the change; but they are still constrained to confess it. We presume that the last lingering doubt among them will be removed with the positive assurance that peace is the policy of General Grant on the question at issue, and that in its settlement he has no intention or apprehension of the tremendous alternative of war.

We can say that our Washington despatch of yesterday on this subject is from good authority—that General Grant has no idea of making Mr. Sumner's estimated damages the elements of his ultimatum. On the contrary, General Grant, it appears, concurs in the universal English opinion that Mr. Sumner's speech logically means only war; that it is good rhetoric, but bad logic; that if we declare we do not wish to appeal to the last resort of kings we must adopt diplomacy, and that in adopting diplomacy we must conduct it with dignity and decorum, and not with threats and blustering. It further appears that General Grant is of the opinion that Mr. Sumner does not believe in his own plan for the settlement of this Alabama difficulty; but that, being opposed to any further territorial expansions, the object of his speech was to create a check in England against the movement on this side looking to the annexation of the New Dominion; and that it is feared by the administration that the proposed negotiations to this end have been nipped in the bud by this flank movement of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Such, however, being the position of General Grant upon this delicate and difficult question of the Alabama claims, we think the promise may be safely volunteered to the British government that our policy will be pacific and conciliatory, at least until the reassembling of Congress in December next. What may then come to pass time and the drift of events can only determine. That there are powerful popular elements in this country who believe that a war with England would be the best thing that could happen for the United States is true. Wherefore? Because it is believed that such a war would give us the river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence as a free outlet for our Western agricultural products, and all British North America for a new field of enterprise, and would give, moreover, such an impulse to American manufactures as to make this country wholly independent of English goods and able to outsell her in other markets. There are, also, many men of this warlike school who believe that it is now with the United States and England as was with Rome and Carthage, and that this new conflict for the supremacy must some day come to the same conclusion as the old one.

All these elements of hostility to England, including three or four hundred thousand able-bodied Irish born and warlike American citizens, are for pushing the ultimatum suggested but not proposed by Senator Sumner. But on the other hand, through all the ramifications of American society there are the holders of the government bonds, and bondholders and banks and merchants and shippers and property holders generally have a paramount interest in the preservation of peace with England. They generally believe that a war with the United States would eventually be the destruction of the British empire, beginning with a revolution in Ireland; but they also believe that such a war meantime would involve this country in repudiation and financial and political chaos. This peace party contends, likewise, that while peace with England is indispensable to the payment of our national debt, financial order and the development of our vast internal resources and our rapidly expanding foreign trade, it will also best serve our "manifest destiny" ideas of the progressive annexation of neighboring territories, North as well as South.

The administration of General Grant is with this peace party, and hence we may confidently repeat it that at least till the reassembling of Congress peace, and the fairest prospects of continued peace, between England and the Great Republic, will prevail. Meantime let Mr. Motley and the administration beware of any Johnsonian treaty; for any such treaty will meet in the Senate the fate of Mr. Seward's over-zealous efforts for a treaty of peace. There is in the dominant republican party, including both houses of Congress, a strong desire to give the deathblow to the democratic party by winning over what is called "the Irish vote"—say half a million of voters. They can be secured on the direct issue of a war with England. Next, there is a large body of men among the masses of the people with whom repudiation as a consequence of a war with England has ceased to be a drawback in view of the extinction of our burden of taxes. In short, if the fixed wealth of the Union is with Grant, the movable vote of the Union is with Sumner by an overwhelming majority. Accordingly, while exchanging congratulations of peace with England on the position of General Grant's administration, it will be well for Mr. Motley to remember that Congress is in the war-making power; that one branch of it is in reality the treaty-making power, and that the managing republicans in both branches are moving for "the Irish vote."

The News from Cuba.

We give to-day a full and interesting detail of the news from Cuba, received by mail from Havana and Nassau, and comprising accounts of recent events from both Cuban and Spanish sources. Our letters show that for some time previous to the revolution in Havana, of which we have received advices by telegraph, there had been a growing spirit of discontent among the Spanish volunteers in consequence of the failure of commanders in the field to fulfill the hopes entertained of an early suppression of the rebellion. This, it is now known, has culminated in the deposition of the Captain General of the island and of the Governor of Matanzas. From the tenor of the accounts received to-day we shall not be surprised to learn that similar outbreaks have taken place in other cities still held by the Spaniards.

From the Spanish accounts it is evident that the Cubans are carrying on an active guerrilla warfare, which is proving very exhausting to the government. It is stated that the demands upon the treasury at Havana amount to a quarter of a million of dollars a day, or over seven millions a month, while the gross revenue, which in the most prosperous and peaceful times averaged only about thirty millions a year, has sunk to a very insignificant figure. The military operations for some time past have been confined to the reopening of the Nuevitas and Principe Railroad, which had been successfully accomplished, and great efforts were being devoted to supplying Puerto Principe with provisions and munitions. It was when this work had been accomplished that the landing of the supplies for the Cubans by the steamers Perit and Salvador was effected at points on the coast east of Nuevitas, and large bodies of troops were at once despatched to the points of landing with orders to pursue and capture them. The result is yet to be seen.

The Cuban accounts give us some insight into the apparent neglect of the patriots to prevent the reopening of the Nuevitas Railroad. On the 10th of May General Quesada reviewed the camps in the vicinity of Guaimaro—the present seat of government—and the next day left with an organized force of two thousand men, with the ostensible object of attacking General Valmaseda at Bayamo. From the reports of the severe fighting and the defeat of the Spaniards, after the landing of General Jordan's expedition at Nipe, we incline to believe that the true object of withdrawing of the revolutionary forces from the neighborhood of the Nuevitas Railroad and their concentration at a point in the east was the protection of the coming supplies. These were greatly needed, and, when once secured, General Quesada would be much stronger to break up the railroad again than he could be without them to prevent its reconstruction. In no other portion of the island do the Spanish troops appear to be making active hostilities.

The whole tenor of the news goes to show the steady decay of the power of Spain in Cuba and the increasing enthusiasm of the Cubans and their advance in the practices of war. As the rainy season is now close at hand, when the roads in the deep virgin soil of the tropics become almost impassable to man or beast, we may expect a lull in military movements. Looking upon the present time as the close of the first campaign we cannot but recognize the fact that Spain, in the period of her greatest resources, has not been able to suppress a revolution commenced by a people utterly ignorant of military organization and manoeuvre, without arms or munitions of war and inspired only by a feeling of hatred to their oppressors; and after seven months of apprenticeship in war the Cubans remain masters of the field in one-half of the island. The rainy season will probably be spent by both parties in organizing for the next campaign and in the accumulation of supplies. Meanwhile the Cuban agents are spreading in every direction, and new complications in diplomacy and international relations are springing up everywhere. Let the administration at Washington be not too confident that it is well advised.

HIRAM KETCHUM, JR.—In the Alaska Times we notice a handsome and very complimentary letter addressed to Mr. Ketchum upon his departure from Sitka, and signed by every resident there who speaks the English language. Although badly used by the administration in his removal this gentleman has at least the satisfaction to know that his trip to Alaska has not been without the good result of making him many friends.

MOVING UP TOWN.—Passenger depots, it is finally discovered by the railroad men, must follow the people, and the Cortlandt street depot will go to Desbrosses street. Perhaps the steamboat men will make a similar discovery some time, and then the Eastern boats, which now carry passengers down the East river and around the Battery to the North river for the passengers to go to their homes in Thirtieth or Fortieth street, will perhaps land them at Fortieth street, on the East river.

LOSS BY FIRES.—Over seventeen million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by fire in the United States since the beginning of the present year. Insurance business ought to be lively.

The Old North Dutch Church.

In the HERALD of yesterday a correspondent very properly called our attention to the fact that the old Dutch church in Fulton and Ann streets, one of our ancient and most respected landmarks, is doomed to destruction. In a few weeks or days the work of demolition shall have been begun, and a Christian temple which has won a high place in the hearts of our citizens, and which in consequence of the success of the prayer meetings with which it is identified has commanded the attention of the world, will be levelled with the dust. Why? Not because a modern Titus has invaded our city and become the willing and wicked instrument in executing the will of Providence. Nothing of the sort. The old church is doomed to destruction because it no longer pays. In this case Mammon gives proof that he is stronger than Christ, even among Christ's own professed followers.

It was an ancient Jewish prophecy that when the fulness of the times arrived the Gospel, the good news and glad tidings, would be preached to the poor. It was the early boast of Christianity; it is the boast of the preachers even now, that this prophecy was fulfilled—"to the poor the Gospel is preached." This has ever been the proud distinction of the Christian as compared with other and especially with more ancient religions. How the authorities of the Reformed Dutch Church can harmonize their duty to the poor with the destruction of this venerable edifice we know not. They cannot say that they are poor and need the money. All the world knows that the Reformed Dutch Church in New York city is enormously rich. It is the love of filthy lucre, and nothing else, which prompts this unhallowed work. There are funds enough in the hands of the authorities of this Church to build chapels for the destitute poor of the whole lower part of the city. It seems, however, that the spirit of Luther, so far as New York is concerned, goes in rather for luxurious ease than for vigorous, aggressive, missionary effort. We only express the sentiments of hundreds and thousands in this city when we say that the removal of the old church in Fulton street will redound to the lasting dishonor of Dutch Reformers.

It is unfair, however, to produce the impression that the Dutch Reformers are the only sinners in this matter. The Presbyterians, the Independents, the Baptists and other Protestants are equally to blame. The Methodists, as our correspondent truthfully remarks, are entitled to honorable exception. So also are the Episcopalians. The Methodists, with religious care, preserve the old chapel in John street, and the Episcopalians can point to Trinity and St. Paul's. This floating upwards with the rich and consequent neglect of the poor is a weakness with Protestantism every where all over the world, and a very special weakness of Protestant voluntarism. The Catholic Church understands all this, and presents an example in its care of the poor which all good men must admire.

Bad Taste—General Lee's Chroniclers. Every day or so telegraph items or paragraphs are spread over the country through the press about General R. E. Lee—what he is doing, where he goes, what he says, what people say to him, and so forth. Now, what does all this amount to? What purpose does it serve? Admitting that this gentleman is a representative man of the South, and a very sensible and prudent one, he occupies no public position, and his movements can have no public interest. It is, in fact, a sort of notoriety and hero worship that must be as distasteful to General Lee himself as it is foolish and out of place. He is respected in the North as well as in the South for his high character and his efforts to reunite the two sections of the country in harmony; but the war is not so far back in history as to admit of making a hero of a prominent leader of the rebellion. Let the memory of that terrible war be obliterated as much as possible, so far as sectional feeling is concerned, and let the brave men on both sides forget their past hostility; but let us avoid anything that may revive unpleasant or illiberal reflections. General Lee is too intelligent and modest to desire the parade of his name and movements constantly before the public. It is in bad taste, and likely to do more harm than good in the present state of the public mind. Will his indefatigable chroniclers take the hint?

LOTTERY SWINDLES.—Persons who receive "valuable" prizes in neat packages from the various lottery swindles, gift enterprises, co-operative union drawings, &c., that are now spreading their nets all over the country, should always open the packages and examine their contents before they pay any money on them. By so doing they will avoid being most grossly swindled.

TAXATION IN GERMANY.—Complaints deep, if not loud, are heard in many parts of Germany owing to the increase and proposed increase in the taxes. It costs something to support a powerful military organization, and, however flattering it may be to the vanity of a people to know that in a time of peace they are prepared for war, it is most aggravating to be compelled to hand over the necessary funds for the support of an unnecessary and expensive adornment. Taxes, nothing but taxes, is now the rule in Germany. Taxes on petroleum, taxes on beer, taxes on income, taxes on everything on which a tax can be imposed, and all these taxes to support an immense army to do nothing.

DETECTION OF CRIME.—The statement of the sufferer who lost his bonds and could not get them, and could not even get an inquiry in regard to a man found with one of the bonds in his possession, is a good indication of the way in which our detectives are practically made confederates of the thieves. Why should they detect crime for nothing when, if they wait till the sufferer gets desperate, he will offer a reward that they may pocket?

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—All those people who got up the woman's rights agitation on the notion that woman was a poor oppressed creature were sadly mistaken. What sort of an oppressed creature was that woman who, the other day, held her pistol to a man's head and compelled him to retract offensive words; or the one who shot her rival, the milliner; or the one who put a load of buckshot into the fellow who stayed in her house longer than she wanted him? Must we have new laws that they may get their rights?

Life Peorages in Great Britain.

A cable despatch informs us that Earl Russell's Life Peorages bill has been passed in a committee of the Lords. The bill has been modified but slightly in passing through the House. If it pass into law it will give power to the Crown to create, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister for the time being, peers for life from the ranks of literature, law, art, science and commerce, at a rate not exceeding two annually. As the bill has now received the recommendation of the Lords we have no doubt that when it comes down to the Commons it will be heartily endorsed. On this side the water such a bill excites no general interest. To those, however, who are watching the progress of events and the growth of reform all over the world such a change as that which the bill implies in the old constitution of England is at once interesting and instructive. It reveals the growing power of the people, the changes which have been brought about in modern times and among all civilized peoples mainly by means of the press, but largely also through the agency of steam and electricity. The old privileged orders are breaking down all over Europe. In aristocratic England they feel themselves pushed into a corner to maintain the dignity of their order, to prevent the House of Lords, in fact, from sinking into contempt. The Chamber of Peers has resolved to strengthen itself by adopting from time to time as many sons as shall be necessary from the ranks of the democracy. So far as the Lords themselves are concerned it is a wise and well-considered policy. So far as the outside world is concerned it is an unmistakable proof of the growing power of the people. We cannot say that the world is yet sick of monarchy or that titled and privileged classes are universally out of favor; but it may now be said that the wearers of crowns and coronets must everywhere consult the feelings and humor of the masses of the once despised democracy. As the world marches on towards the great future it becomes daily more manifest that the governing power has its source not at the summit but at the basis of the social pyramid.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA.—THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—That respectable fossil institution, the Chamber of Commerce, has been again ventilating its ideas about reciprocity in our commercial relations with Canada. Now, this idea of reciprocity is all very well, but heretofore the reciprocity with Canada under expired treaties was pretty much on one side. Hence the refusal on the part of the United States to renew these treaties. The Kanucks had the best of it. What we want is the St. Lawrence river through its whole length, connections and mouth, with the land on both sides. It is one of the most necessary outlets of the trade of our vast and populous interior and ought not to be in the possession of foreigners. That is the only reciprocity which will satisfy the American people. If we could settle the Alabama claims on such a basis of concession we might accept it and grant besides a liberal reciprocity treaty for the territory beyond.

THE VOTE OF MEMPHIS, TENN.—By the recent registration of the voting population of Memphis it appears that the democrats will stand but a slim chance of carrying the city at the next election. Taking the registry as a basis for estimating the result, the vote will stand about as follows:—

Negroes.....5,000
Carpenters.....400
Scalawags.....700
Total republican vote.....6,100
Copperheads.....1,900
Republican majority.....4,200

THE VIOREY AND THE SUEZ CANAL.—If the Suez canal shall prove a success, as it now promises to do, Egypt will become a great pathway of commerce. Egypt of course will be immensely enriched thereby. The Viceroy of that country likes riches quite as much as he likes power. If he can obtain the consent of the European Powers to proclaim the canal "neutral for all nations and for all time," his position is made more secure, he thinks, than it could be made by any firman of the Sultan. The Viceroy ought to know that all such schemes are vain. The European Powers are no longer bound by Holy Alliance treaties. When the great disruption of the Turkish empire shall take place, Egypt will become the portion of that Power which shall be strong enough to take and hold it. The presumption now is that that Power will be England. His neutrality scheme is but a cunning device to perpetuate the power of his family. It can have no good result.

PUSHING THE NIGGER.—In Washington they have passed an ordinance compelling the keepers of theatres to admit colored people to any part of the house. Perhaps there are not enough of these in Washington who can pay for good places to quite crowd all the white people out; but if there should be a jam at any time the darkies must apparently have the preference, as we suppose there is no statute directly compelling the admission of white men. All the legislation in favor of the negro in Washington is likely to make that an exceptionally agreeable city for gentlemen and ladies of color. We should not be astonished if this finally led to the settlement there of all the wealthy darkies in the country and of such an influx of others as to crowd out white shopkeepers, restaurateurs, tailors, servants and laborers. Indeed, there is no need for anybody there but darkies, legislators and reporters, and if these had the place to themselves it might be better for the country.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.—How the politicians look upon the administration of the government is seen in the report of proceedings in one of the general committees. Somebody wanted the President to remove General Barlow, Marshal of this district, because he had not chosen his subordinates as this fellow would have chosen them had he been marshal. Barlow was appointed because he did the State some service in some great battles; but that is nothing. He was only serving the country then. "If he will not serve the politicians now he must go."

A War Cloud in the East.

The Emperor Napoleon III. of France is in difficulty with the Emperor T'oung Chi of China. It is not merely a difficulty, but a serious matter, which may bring about a war between the representative of the youngest of the royal dynasties of Europe and the youthful imperialist who wears the most ancient crown in Asia. A short time since the Count de Rochechouart, French Ambassador in Peking, was insulted by personal castigation, being slapped in the face by a Chinese Mandarin of high rank in the palace, and, we believe, in the very presence of the Chinese monarch. The Frenchman struck his flag immediately and reported the case to Paris. From Hong Kong we are informed, under date of the 11th of May, that the French and other "envoys" serving there had notified the Chinese government that the Emperor would be allowed only three days from that date to make an apology to France. We are not told, however, what the consequences will be should he refuse. Probably war. Europe is jealous of the rapid advance of American interests in China, uneasy as to the issue of our diplomacy in Peking, as well as a heavy loser by the revolution which has taken place in the current of trade from the East to our shores, and which will flow to us in high tide when the Pacific Railroad is completed. Europe will, if opportunity be given, fight again for the maintenance of her interests in China; and in the present instance it may be regarded as ominous of coming war that the cable despatch says the "French and other envoys" notified the Chinese. Are we to see a coalition, France and England leading, for the sustenance of European monopoly in China? If so we must prevent its fruition.

Woman and Her Rights.

There seems to be a general stir among the weaker sex, and all sorts of propositions are brought forward by the leading agitators among the women kind for bringing them to the front in the "world's broad-field of battle." One agitates the vote-the-women-a-garden question, another claims the ballot, a few lead in voting on Church questions and rulling the vestry, some want to assimilate with the stronger sex in dress, others exclaim against having anything to do with the "unwholesome," Sorosis aims for a woman's parliament, and the Rev. Mrs. Van Cott aspires to show the way to salvation. We suspect the truth of the matter is that these women have tried so long to hammer into their husbands' heads the idea that they have the superior judgment in household matters that they have come really to believe that they are superior in all matters of opinion and business to the sterner sex.

So long as these unsexed agitators confine their labors to the columns of some weakly newspaper or the vapors of an unsexed club, they do their little harm to no one but themselves; and even the assemblage of a parcel of scolds in a woman's parliament to exhibit their want of practical knowledge and their unfitness for the harsher labors of men. In her social duties, it is the natural mission of woman to unfold to the dawning mind of childhood the loving truths of our Christian belief; but when she assumes to thunder from the pulpit she only makes a lamentable imitation of the Boanerges of the Church and weakens instead of enforces the truths she would present. The true mission of woman lies in the family, where her very weakness becomes a strength, her beauty an attraction to good, her soft and winning ways an enticement to nobleness of purpose and effort, and her loving sympathies a solace for the mischances of the strife in the outer world. It is when a woman abandons these her strongholds and unsexes herself to battle as a man that she inflicts a loss upon society and deprives man of his most powerful stimulus. We can conceive no worse form of social organization than one where unsexed woman would descend from the high level upon which Christianity and modern civilization have placed her and degrade her finer sympathies by placing them upon a level with the coarser nature which fits man for the battle of the world.

THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH is to go for the same reason that was fatal to the City Hospital and Columbia College and all the other monuments. The land is so valuable that it is a good speculation to sell it and build another church further up town. Will it be pulled down, or share the fate of its ancient associate, now the Post Office, in being adapted to business; and what new mixture shall we have with it? We have a church edifice in Broadway used as a theatre; one in Hester street as a gas office; one in Rose street is a larger bier gymnasium; one in Chrystie street is a distillery, and a full dozen are in use as stables or carriage repositories.

THE PRICE OF PRAISE.—That was very cheap praise that the Rev. Sidney A. Corey's congregation got when they only paid a basso two hundred dollars a year. Only fancy a man lending his bass voice to do the praise by proxy for a whole congregation of sinners at one dollar and seventy-five a service. Cheap, cheap. And they did not pay him because he was a poor singer. Do they sometimes get a good singer for that money? The statistics of church music would be an interesting thing. Perhaps not less than two million dollars is expended on it per annum in this city.

NAPOLEON'S MISSION TO MEXICO.—We learn from Paris that Napoleon's commissioner to Mexico, M. Burdet, is charged to look after French interests in that country, but to hold no communication with the government. How will he look after the French interests?

THE TENURE OF LABOR.—Sixty masons struck in Newark because their employer, who already had two apprentices, employed another. He would have had but one apprentice to every twenty men; yet such an outrage on their rights the masons could not endure.

AQUATIC.

AT the annual meeting of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, held on Thursday evening, the following gentlemen were re-elected officers for the ensuing year:—Matthew B. Arnold, President; Joseph Russell, Vice President; L. D. Whitfield Smith, Recording Secretary; Joseph Benson, Corresponding Secretary; Casimir Tag, Treasurer; Wm. A. Butler, Charles Smithman, Jr., Ernest L. Smith, Investigating Committee.